views of the President substantially in their true light before the country." WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1854.

DEAR SIR: You have called my attention to BEAR SIR. 100 have caned my acception to a late letter of mine to N. Davis, Jr., Esq., and particularly to the following sentence:
"He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met from the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to take it." At the time the conversation to which that sentence alludes took place, I was walking backwards and forwards across the room, and should not have noticed it, if you had not re-marked that you had no concealments upon the subject, and that you were glad I was

breacht to hear it.
In my letter to Mr. Davis, I did not pretend In my letter to Mr. Davis, I did not pretend to give your language, except where quotation marks are used; and, from subsequent conversation with you, I think it very probable that I misundersteed the purport of your remarks upon this particular point. Your surprise may have been expressed that the true men of the North should hesitate to vote for Douglas's bill when the South were willing to take it; and I had paid attention to the whole conversaion, I doubt not such would have been the im-

pression left en my mind.

I have never sought a conversation with you upon the subject of the Nebraska bill; but, ery time I have heard you mention the sub ject, you have uniformly expressed yourself rmly in favor of the principle of the bill, the principle of the right of the people of the Territories to regulate the question of Sla very for themselves—a dectrine from which I dissented; and, as I knew we were not at all likely to agree, I sought no discussion of the

You have assured me, always, that you thought it best for the whole country, and in sisted that patriotic men in both sections ought to take it. I thought the South must be loser. I think so now. I understood you to place it upon the ground that the principle is right in itself, and, if it works for or against a particular section, no one has a right to complain; that you were for the rights of both sections, and willing to take any consequences that night follow the practical carrying out of those rights as you understood them. Very truly, yours, JERE CLEMENS,

Gen. Frank Pi-rce, President United States. This letter to the President confirms the cor sectness of the statements in the letter addressed to Mr. Davis. Mr. Clemens retracts nothing.

and his qualifications are unimportant. The President, it seems, does not solicit at untion to the most important part of the statement of Mr. Clemens-that "he gave it as his decided orinion, that Douglas's Bill was 'a magnition in favor of freedom; " and "that. urlains, or qualifies, but leaves this most important part of the statement in full force.

It was to the less material part of it to which the President particularly called the attention of the ex-Senator, viz: "that he expressed ereal surprise at the opposition it met from the North, and equal surprise that the South should willing to take it." And Mr. Clemens, willing to do him a favor, goes so far as he can go, to give your language, except where quotation has made a "New Earth ?" misunderstood the purport of your remarks upon South were willing to take it: and, if I had

stisfaction he gives the President is, the bene-

as's Bill was a proposition in favor of Free dom, and adds that if it should pass, although we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not anslave State would ever come into the

The President does not deny the correctness of this, or call attention to it, and Mr. Clemens does not disclaim or qualify it:

"He expressed great surprise at the oppos tion it met with from the North, and equal surprise that the South should be willing to

and Mr. Clemens says, " I think it very proba-

he that I misunderstood the purport of your xelaims, tit places the views of the President ir. Douglas is "a proposition in favor of Free-

ate will be admitted into the Union!" ilers! Stranger still, that Free Soilers should scribe him, and Slave-Soilers uphold him! Is the President of the United States engaged in a game of deception? If so, to which side does he intend to play false? Honorable men of all parties and sections must be offended by the equivocal position in which this corted by the People to exercise its high funcions, should be obliged to call upon private

For the National Era.

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THEOLOGY. of the American Satan, that here, gned that remonstrance may consider them-lives remanded to the benches of a Theologi-Greeks effected the destruction of Troy. Seminary, to be lectured by a volunteer rps of professors. John Robinson said right-that Luther and Calvin had not penetrated

ealing with us. Was it quite humane for the only serves to convey the enemy within the his "testimony" by talking as if he were only addressing an American Senate? Should he not have "looked up" the courteous side of his dictionary, that has of late fallen into uch melancholy disuse in his speeches, wherein he has enriched the language by calling to life a regiment of adjectives that had long ago retired from good society on "half pay?" Bled; henceforth the "Giant" of Theology will short which we wanted nothing; the emphatic language of Judge Butler was heartily responded to everywhere: "All we ask is, that you will keep your hands off. We want no extension. Let us alone. This is all we ask."

I hold to that doctrine yet; and that is the substance of my late letter to Mr. Van Buren, about which we wanted nothing from Congress—

Yet walls.

In 1850, the doctrine of the South was, "let us alone." We asked nothing from Congress—

Yet wanted nothing; the emphatic language of Judge Butler was heartily responded to everywhere: "All we ask is, that you will keep your hands off. We want no extension. Let us alone." This is all we ask."

public worship; and provided the lefidel Abolitionists of the Senate hereafter refrain from ruffling his spirit by speeches on Liberty, or blowing his moral indignation to a devouring flame by wicked circulars written on the Sabbath day, we may hope our next "Locture" will be a pastoral warning to misguided men, rather than a thunderbolt hurled against ob-

Stinate heretics.

Our new spiritual leader should bethink himself that he is now dealing with a congregation of "ignorant" preachers; and if he will recall some of his own New England experirecall some of his own New England experiences, he may understand better the depth of that ignorance, and see how far we yet remain from "the Kingdom;" for we, in New England, have been taught, by our mothers, our Sunday school teachers, and the preachers of a past generation, that "God is no respecter of persons." We are actually, O Stephen, in that lamentable state of "ignorance," that we suppose even "niggers" were made in the image of the Almighty! We suppose Frederick and Stephen Douglas were made by the same God. This is one article of our faith. Then we have another—that God desires that every soul shall grow into his own image forever, and has another—that God desires that every soul shall grow into his own image forever, and has placed every soul in this world to begin that growth. One more point we cherish—that an "institution" which flatly denies both these facts, and declares that man is a chattel, and no more, and that his "chief end" is to serve a master who has robbed him of manhood, is the workmanship of the devil; and, like its parent, is hated by God, and should be hated by men ordained to preach the will of God.

vived that dangerous agitation which all good men hoped was happily at an end.

I know the common answer to this view of the subject; but it is a false one, and if it should impose upon our people it will not upon the North. We are told that Northern men violated the Compromise of 1820, and we are no longer bound by it. This is a misconception. The Missouri Compromise applied to the Territory of Louisiana, and to that alone.

by men ordained to preach the will of God.

And yet one more "article" is in our creed: that wheever does wrong to one of these "little ones"—the weak, the ignorant, the oppressed—

I territory of Louisiana, and to that alone. There was no provision that it should be extended to any other territory. The contract was complete, and bound neither party in relation to territory thereafter to be acquired. "it were better for him that a mill stone were So far as that compromise was concerned, we hanged about his neck, and that he were might, without any violation of its provisions, drowned in the depths of the sea." And to have carried Slavery into new territory as these articles of faith we add another: That when a politician, in the Senate, assumes the responsibility to present, defend, and carry low as the equator, if we would submit. In through a bill which even disturbs the mortar and on one stone of that wall of Freedom that now to run the line to the Pacific. This was merely surrounds Nebraska, and entails upon his an extension of the old contract, to which country the possibility that in this new Eden they could agree or disagree without any God shall be blasphemed by making a chattel breach of faith. They rejected it; but this of one man, such politician, however gigan-tic he may seem to many, who, like the father not justify us in violating the first. I mention of Slavery, "go upon their belly," and however, this, however, merely to show the view which er fit to be the President of America, after she will be taken of the subject North, and do not has done such a deed, is nevertheless a subject | care to elaborate it. for church discipline, a man for every minister of God to rebuke before the people, until he repents and turns to Him whose handiwork he of 1820, then the insertion of such a provision resolutions adopted at a public meeting in

repents and turns to Him whose handiwork he dares vilify, and whose ministers he assumes to instruct in speeches conceived in Bedlam, and brought forth in Billingsgate.

We anxiously look to Mr. Douglas and his friend, the Rev. Mr. Slicer, for the further development of this new Young-American Theology. We suppose therein will be at least cleared on the mystery of the "Lower Law," and the decided opinion, that Bouglas's Bill was a proposition in favor of freedom; "and "that, if it should pass, although we might absorb the "hole of Mexico, not another slave State would come into the Union;" nor does Mr. Clemens say a word concerning it. As its correctness is not questioned, he neither retracts, disclaims, not questioned, he neither retracts, disclaims, not questioned, he neither retracts, disclaims, not questioned. God" We shall also know that the declara- ought to be very careful how we make comtion, "He hath made of one blood all the na-tions of men," was also modified by these "Compromises," and, under the auspices of Drs. Douglas and Pettit, placed on a Demoeratic basis, by the addition of the words, "except niggers." We may also learn what becomes of men who in 1854 enlist as voluning to do him a favor, goes so far as he can go, to preach a sermon on the "New Heaven" clusively to professional duties, I am at least to lessen its force. "I did not pretend," he says, that shall receive "Young America," after it free from the temptations which so often beset marks are used; and, from subsequent conver- are opening; the "New Jerusalem" hangs such as may arise from a defect of judgment. sation with you, I think it very probable that I poised above the Senate Chamber, awaiting It is melancholy to see 3 000 clergymen

this particular point. Your surprise may have leaving the peaceful works of preaching a gosbeen expressed that the true men of the North should hesitate to vote for Douglas's Bill, when othing. We sympathize with the g of the "Union" over this heresy of the New d attention to the whole conversation, I doubt | England Church. But there is another spectacle yet more melancholy, over which angels may lower law politicians, with their hands yet unwashed of the most stupendous crime of the nineteenth century, taking the chair of theology, opening the holy book, and reading out from the blasphemy that makes a chattel of the image of God, and the atheism that jeers at the laws of the Most High. Here, indeed, is a spectacle to be observed.

LETTER OF MR. CLEMENS CONCERNING PRESI-DENT PIERCE AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Washington, February 25, 1854. My DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, in which you say that some of my friends are surprised at the position I have assumed upon the Nebraska question, and desire to be made

acquainted with the grounds upon which my pposition was based. I had determined not to be forced into the

political arena by anything an enemy might

say; but that rule has no application to the isapprehension of friends. I am opposed to the bill of Mr. Douglas, because it is supported apon the avowed ground that the people of a Territory, while it remains a Territory, may regulate the subject of Slavery for themselves This, you will remember, was the doctrine of Gen. Cass's Nicholson letter, which was repu-diated by the entire South in 1848. The Whigs charged it upon him as a grievous political ofplacing a different construction upon the letter. Subsequently, at the session of 1849-50, when Gen. Cass arowed that the Northern construction of his letter was the correct one, it was at once disclaimed by the whole body of Southern making provision of temporary places for the Senators, including the present Secretary of War. Judge Douglas, in alluding to the letter, stated that the doubts entertained by the then Senator from Mississippi, (Colonel Davis,) had caused him to be lukewarm in the support of General Cass. Colonel Davis instantly re-plied: "I had doubts, fears, and apprehensions, which reached to a conviction, that the Senator (Gen. Cass) was wrong upon the question of the power of the Territorial inhabitants; yet, sir, I took him as a choice of evils. I say it in no terms of disrespect. The Senator from Michigan knows I thought it was a wrong doctrine," &c. Colonel Davis was warmly sustizens to defend him against the consequen- tained by Judge Butler, and Colonel King emphatically declared, that he never did, and never could, subscribe to the doctrines held by

Gen. Cass. There was no disagreement, that I am aware of, among us-all held that it was a dan erous doctrine, and one which as effectually excluded us from the Territories as the Wilmot proviso multifarious duties as propagandist of the new gospel of Democracy, and godfather of the bill now entertained by the President of the United that opens the gate of the American Eden to States himself. But a few days since, in conversation with a Northern Senator and myself, he gave it as his decided opinion, that Dougapply his mind to Theology. The lucid reddom," and added, that if it should pass, although this investigation were made manifest | we might absorb the whole of Mexico, not another slave State would ever come into the on by more than 3,000 elergymen of New Union. He expressed great surprise at the opposition it met with from the North, and equal that wrought such direful results six surprise that the South should be willing to and years ago. The 3 000 ministers who take it. I agreed with him fully, and could not

The only quotation Mr. Calhoun was ever known to make, was "timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes," and if ever there was a time that it into the whole counsels of God. Other prophets have lived and died since his day; yet even they were but the streak of light sent up to hail this dayspring of Young American Theology, when Douglas and Pettit shall sit in Professors' chairs, and the 3 000 descendants of John Robinson meekly listen to the Express of citadel which has resisted even over the strengt of citadel which has resisted even over the strength of citadel which has resisted even over the should be repeated as a warning to the South, it is the present. A Northern man, unasked and unsolicited, brings forward a proposition professedly for our benefit, but in reality an inohn Robinson meekly listen to the Evangel of citadel which has resisted every open assault, e new time.

Our new prophets are not gentle in their dence of its defenders in a delusive gift, which

illed; substance of my late letter to Mr. Van Buren, will about which so much has been said, but which

ing it over again? It is an anomaly in legislation to repeal a statute which is already repealed. What end can be attained, except that of placing a dangerous weapon in the hands of Northern agitators? It gives them

pacts; but, once made, to abide by them firm

ly, fairly, and honestly.

This letter has been written in haste, and amid constant interruptions; but I hope I have furnished you with sufficient reasons to justify my course. Of one thing i need not assure you, and that is, whether right or wrong, I am inteer champions of American Slavery. Will not Mr. Douglas request the Rev. Mr. Slicer nothing, asking nothing. Confining myself exto preach a sermon on the "New Heaven" clusively to professional duties, I am at least Verily, the clouds | the politician, and less liable to error, except

Your friend, JERE. CLEMENS. Nick. Davis, Jr., Huntsville, Ala.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Senate, Thursday, March 23, 1854. On motion of Mr. Allen,

Resolved. That the Committee on Agriculture be authorized to employ a clerk. Mr. Sumner presented resolutions adopted at the annual town meeting held at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri probibition of Sla-

Also, similar resolutions adopted by the town of Northampton, Massachusetts.
On motion by Mr. Evans, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the final settlement of the claims of the officers of the Revolutionary army, and of the widows and orphan children of those who

died in the service.

Mr. Evans addressed the Senate till nearly one o'clock in explanation of the bill, and it was then postponed.

Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance eported back the Deficiency bill, with several endments, which were ordered to be printed. And then, on motion, the Senate proceeded the consideration of Executive business. House of Representatives, March 23, 1854.

Mr. Chandler asked the unanimous consent of the House to take up the Senate bill on the Speaker's table, for the leasing for a term of ot less than ten years of certain buildings in Philadelphia, for the use of the post office, and the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and its offices. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, from the Committee on the Judiciary, stated that numerous petitions were before the committee for permaent ed fices of like character in Boston and New York; that the committee intended to land, Maine. He supported the amendment. make a report in compliance therewith; and

ton, Clingman, Florence, and others, participa-ted) on the principle of providing such edifices in the different cities.

On motion, it was finally committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Fuller called up a bill to extend the warehousing system, by establishing private bonded warehouses, and for other purposes; upon which his motion for reconsideration was pending when the bill was formerly before the

at some length, and urged its immediate passage, as a thing required by the interests of

mmerce and the country. Before the question was taken on this bill, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the House should go into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill; pending

Mr. Orr offered the usual resolution, that the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in Committee, be closed at 2 P. M., to-

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Phelps in the chair) Mr. Millson arose and addressed the House on the Nebraska bill. He thought this bill should be acceptable to the North. Indeed, it was hardly just to the South. The Senate bill was objectionable. That reported by the gen-tleman from Illinois [Mr. Richardson] was in-finitely better; but he was not disposed to go

into extasies about that, In 1848, there was a Nebraska bill. It was supported by the North, and opposed by the South. But two Southern Senators (those of Missouri) had voted for it. They then thought

He was then against increasing the number of Territories. He thought young America was progressing too fast—faster than was necessary. New, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was to compensate the South, and that, too, although even, according to Senators Douglas, Hunter, and Badger, a slaveholding Territory was not expected. The theory is all that could be gained! Slavery was by Congress excluded from certain Territories, but was to be admitted into Nebraska and Kansas because it could not go there!

But the Missouri restriction is to be repealed because the repeal would be of no effect. A empt to wipe off an old one.

Mr. M. ridiculed the idea of conceding

Mr. M. ridiculed the idea of concealing to squatters the right of legislating for that Terri-tory. He would give to them the right of self-government, which might often be safely in-frusted to a child or an idiot; but he would

or drive him from the Territory with his slaves.

I do not speak for any man's constituents.
There may be communities who will sustain their representatives in this great outrage upon their representatives in this great outrage upon their reghts, but if there be, I pity the delusion under which they are laboring.

The bill states, in substance, that the Comprosite of 1850 was repealed by the Comprosite of 1850. Now, this is either true or it is not. If true where is the necessity of repealing it over again? It is an anomaly in legis.

The bill he arose to consider contemplates

or drive him from the Territory with his slaves.

I do not speak for any man's constituents.

Comprehended within his affections the wellost by the fire of 1852, and the reporting Expedition from a great war in an adjoining country, and from the subversive tendencies which may judice, and especially upon a subject so mementous. He fiared no opposition from any source, no outcry or clamor. He thought but to regulate the salaries of the Justices of the Prussian Government rejects the suggestion of Russia, to forbid the entrance of the Balize, bring first of 1850. Now, this is either true or it is not. If true where is the necessity of repealing it over again? It is an anomaly in legis.

The bill he arose to consider contemplates

petuate them.

The bill he arose to consider contemplates the ropeal of the Missouri Compromise. To that repeal he was opposed, because it would be unjust in violation of good faith, and adapted to disturb the tranquillity of the country, and even to hazard the bonds of our National

Mr. Hunt then entered into a review of the history of the Missouri Compromise, during which our report closed.

Senate, Friday, March 24, 1854. Mr. Weller moved that the vote of yesterday, by which the resolution authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to employ a clerk was adopted, be reconsidered.

After some debate, the motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. Mason asked unanimous consent to submit a motion that the Senate proceed to the onsideration of Executive business. He said he knew that by the rules Friday was set apart for the consideration of private bills, but he felt it to be his duty to make the motion.

Mr. Hunter said the Deficiency bill was ready for consideration. He had no desire to

interfere with the private calendar; but if the Senate would meet to-morrow, that bill could be considered without any interference with the consideration of private bills, or of the

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to compensate Hodges & Lanedale, of Maryland, for tobacco carried off by the British during the last war. This is the same bill which was opposed by Mr. Bayard on last

Mr. Pratt replied, and supported the bill.

House of Representatives, March 24, 1854. Mr. Lilly, by general consent, presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey in relation to public lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered

resolutions adopted at a public meeting in New Haven, on the Nebraska bill. Mr. Hamilton. I call for the regular order Mr. Skelton. I ask the unanimous consent

o present the joint resolutions of New Jersey in favor of cheap postage.

Mr. Hamilton. The regular order. Mr. Fuller. Mr. Speaker, is not the bill stablishing bonded warehouses the regular

The Speaker. The consideration of private bills is the regular order, but is displaced by a pending motion to reconsider.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee. This is objection day; but as the debate on the Indian approriation bill was to close at 2 o'clock to-day—
The Speaker. The subject before the House is the motion to reconsider the vote committing

to the Committee of the Whole the bill for the establishment of bonded warehouses. The question was submitted, and the motion sidered; and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Private bills upon the calendar were then taken up.

The bill, No. 151, for the relief of George Bishop and the legal representatives of John Arnold, deceased, the object of which is to extend a patent for making cloth of wool without spinning or weaving, for fourteen years, which patent has already been kept in force for twenty-one years, came up for consideration. It was zealously defended by Messrs. Hill and

Goodrich, and opposed by Messrs. Jones, of The bill was finally read a third time and passed-yeas 107, navs 53. itself into Committee of the Whole on the lu-dian appropriation hill, Mr. Phelps in the chair, and Mr. Grow proceeded to address the Committee in explanation of the reasons which led the Committee on Indian Affairs to rec-ommend the allowance of \$92,625.19, with

interest from December, 1852, to the present Senate, Monday, March 27, 1854. On motion by Mr. Hunter, the Senate pro ceeded to the consideration of the bill to sup-ply deficiencies in the appropriations for the support of the Government for the year ending

June 30, 1854. A large number of amendments reported by the Committee on Finance were agreed to. The amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of a new site for the custom-house in San Francisco, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to apply this appropriation, if he think proper, to purchase a site with buildings already erected, was then

taken up. Mr. Hunter explained that the State of Ca ifornia had set up a claim to the lot in San Francisco, on which the Government had expended \$90,000 in preparing it for the building. As the title was so much in doubt, it was thought divisable to authorize the purchase of a new site, or a site with buildings already

thereon. ment, by adding thereto an appropriation for the erection of a new custom-house at Port-Mr. Fessenden followed, earnestly support

ing the amendment. making provision of temporary places for the use of the courts.

Mr. Chandler urged the passage of his bill.

A debate sprang up (in which Messrs. Presage of the courts and resting on grounds differing from all others. If the Maine custom-house were added, others would be moved, and the bill would be

Messrs. Pettit, and Jones of Tennessee, fol lowed in opposition generally to all Deficiency hills. No money ought to be expended unless appropriat d; and if no Deficiency bills were passed, the 1 there would be no money so ex-

Mr. Shields asked how much money the bill appropriated. Mr Hunter said the bill appropriated some thing over two millions, including \$800,000 added by the Senate committee.

Mr. Hamlin defended the bill. Mr. Brown opposed that part of the bill authorizing the purchase of buildings already erected.

After some remarks by Mr. Pettit, the bill was postponed till to morrow.

Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business. Mr. Walker, and Mr. Dodge of Iowa, urged the necessity and absolute importance of action on the Homestead bill Mr. Brodhead desired to know what had

become of the bill giving 160 acres of land to Mr. Walker answered, that that bill would shortly be reported, but perhaps not favorably.

A long debate ensued, on the motion to go Mr. Clayton made the point of order, that on the motion to shut the door, by any Senator, the galleries were to be cleared.

Mr. Shields appealed from the dec the Chair. Messrs. Shields, Douglas, and Badger, resisted the propriety of the decision of the Chair; and Messrs. Clayton, Butler, Rusk, Mason, Bayard, and others, supported it.

It was still under discussion when this re-

House of Representatives, March 27, 1854. The Speaker announced that the first bus ness in order was the resumption of the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. English asked leave, which was granted, to permit him to introduce a bill, of which previous notice had been given, to authorize the

donation of alternate sections of land to aid

in the construction of a railroad in the State in the construction of a railroad in the State of Indiana, terminating at or near Cairo. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Hunt, on leave, asked the reference to the Committee on Elections, of a resolution relating to the mileage and per diem of Mr. Lane, who had contested the seat of the delegate from New Mexico. The reference was ordered.

Mr. Skelton, on leave, introduced and caused to be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads the joint recolutions.

duced a bill granting a portion of the public lands to that State, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Evansville to Indianapolis: which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Chandler, by consent, presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of Philadel-

phia, asking Congress to make an appropria-tion for clearing out the mouths of the Mississippi; which was referred to the Committee on

Mr. Pratt, by consent, presented the joint esolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut, a relation to the distribution of arms.

The consideration of the Indian appropriaon bill was then resumed. The amendments appropriating \$100,000 for the purpose of holding a council, and \$92,000 to satisfy the claims of the Ross party of Cherokees, were rejected, and the bill was

A motion to suspend the rules, so as to take up the joint resolution granting \$100,000 to recompense the rescuers of the San Francisco sufferers, was decided in the negative—yeas 84, Mr. Cobb stated that he arose to

national measure; and he accordingly moved that the Pacific railroad bill be made the order of the day for the third Tuesday in May, Obection being made, Mr. Cobb moved a suspen-tion of the rules to consider his motion, which was adopted—yeas 128, nays 39.

The motion to make the bill the special or

ler, as proposed, was then decided in the affirmative, as follows—yeas 129, nays 40.

On motion of Mr. Rice, the bill to establish four additional land offices in the district of Minnesota, heretofore reported from the Comnittee of the Whole, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, was, by consent, taken up. The amendment was adopted, and

the bill was passed.

Mr. Meacham, from the Judiciary Commitee, presented a report; which was laid on the and ordered to be printed. Mr. Bocock asked to be permitted to present of the resolution, to the effect that a proper regard Era for the interests of the country demands that the navy should be promptly increased; and therefore the bill for the construction of six war steamers shall be made the special order

for to-morrow.
Objection being made, Mr. Bocock moved to suspend the rules; which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 135, nays 35.

Mr. Bocock then, he said, complied with the suggestion of others, and withdrew the preamble; and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bernhisel, by consent, it was resolved that the Committee on Territorice be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a small portion of public lands to Utah, Minnesota, and Oregon, for the purpose has been issued. of procuring Territorial libraries,
Mr. Farley moved a suspension of the rules,

struct the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire whether greater certainty, despatch, and economy, cannot be se-cured in the transmission of the mails between by bill or otherwise.

The House refused to suspend the rules-

yeas 81, nays 74—not two-thirds.

Mr. Phillips, by consent, introduced a resolution, making the bill providing for the completion of certain custom houses, &c., the spepletion of certain custom houses, &c., the specific custom h cial order for a certain day, but withdrew it; the 12th instant, to take the field in person On motion, the House went into Committee

of the Whole on that subject, Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, in the chair.

THE NEBRASKA BILL IN PENNSYLVANIA The anti-Nebraska resolutions introduced

into the Senate of Pennsylvania some time ago were passed by that body on Wednesday. One of the Senators, at whose instance their consideration was postponed, that he might be enhis constituents, stated in his speech on Saturday that he was satisfied the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise could not obtain a thousand votes in his entire district. He therefore could not be reconciled to the of his Imperial Majesty. easure. Other earnest speeches were made on both sides of the question, and the resolutions finally passed by a vote of 18 to 15. They

read as follows: Whereas efforts are now being made to effect the pa-sage of an act of Congress to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas with provisions allowing the introduction of involuntary scrvitude north of 36 deg 30 min; and ly and heartily poposed to the bill. The Whig whereas, in the judgment of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, the passage of such an act would be inexpedient, and a manifest violation of the Missuri Compression approved. dolation of the Missouri Compromise, approved

March 6, 1820; therefore, Resolved, That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania earnestly and solemnly protest Democrat, Soneca Advertiser, Norwolk Experiagainst the repeal or modification of that seed ment, Canfield Sentinel, American Union, Ohio tion of the act of Congress for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36 deg.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to carry out the foregoing expression of the seniment of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in ongress. He was a wise Senator for whom the Senate

raited. There are Senators in Congress, and

Representatives, too, who will before long wish they had imitated his example. The instruc- it in strong terms. Among these is the Dady tions of the People are more profitable than Commercial, of this city, the most widely circulated paper in the West; the Daily Columbian; their rebuke.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York last night, with Liverpool dates to the 8th instant. Our telegraphic correspondent has forwarded the subjoined summary of the latest European news: The position of affairs in regard to the East-

ern war is unchanged. No battles had lately taken place on the Danube, except between two columns of Russians, which, through mistake, attacked each other in the dark, and both Houses have strongly resented this an

Occasional skirmishes continued between the Turks and Russians. There was a rumor in it is understood, is not committed on that question, and stands ready to follow what shall fat, but it was not credited. There is nothing new from Asia, or from the

The Greek insurrection has been almost entirely suppressed.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed to double the income tax, and nch Minister proposes to borrow the Pugh sum of 250,000,000 france to meet the expenses

was unanimously authorized on the 7th.

The first division of the fleet for the Baltic as to sail in a day or two. It consisted of Admiral Corry's squadron.

The French Government has advertised for powerful speech on the question. It is repreone hundred ships to embark troops and stores sented by men of all parties as one of the

The Earl Londonderry is dead. More difficulties had occurred at Preston with the operatives. Messrs. Dickinson & Co., of Glasgow, have failed. Their liabilities are The Spanish insurrection

pressed. Portugal is quiet.

Russia has prohibited the export of grain from Odessa and the Black Sea, which has strengthened the English grain markets. At Liverpeal, on the 8th instant, breadstuff had recovered from the recent decline, and the former rates were re-established. Cotton was

Chronicle telegraphs that new proposals have been received from the Emperor Nicholas; that Russia offers to evacuate the Principalities the moment her draft of preliminaries for peace is signed; and that the terms are not more favorable than the last overtures which the conference rejected.

A British courier, bearing a summons for the evacuation of the Provinces, is already on his way to St. Petersburg.

DEATH OF MAJOR HOBBIE.

Major Selah R. Hobbie died this morning at his residence in this City. From the period of General Jackson's accession to the Presi-dency to the moment of his death, Major Hobbie was almost uninterruptedly in the service of the Post Office Department, as an Assistant Postmaster General, or in some other position of high responsibility. His services to the country while thus engaged always merited the commendation of his countrymen. As a citizen and a gentleman and in all the relations of life, he has ever been respected, and his memory will long be cherished in kindness by the people of this community, in the midst of which so many years of his life were passed.

CAPITOL, March 23, 1854. DEAR SIR: I would be pleased if you would correct a statement in your paper, that I was amongst the absentees or dodgers on the refer-ence of the Nebraska bill, as I think you will find my name least it should be.
Respectfully, yours,
JNO. McCulloch.

We are happy to correct our errors. Th ame of Mr. McCulloch is recorded in favor of the reference of the Bill to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union .- Ed

LATE FROM HAVANA.-The steamer Empire City arrived at New Orleans on Friday, from New York, via Havana, which latter place she left on the 20th inst. The steamer Black Warrior had been released by the Cuban authorities, by her owners paying \$6,000. She directly or indirectly. The resolutions also endorse the action of their Senators in Congress. steamers Albany, Corwin, and Fulton, were at Havana. The apprentice system in Cuba has commenced. Business was dull for want of shipping, and freights higher. A decree com muting the punishment of political offenders

ARRIVAL OF THE ISABEL .- The steamer Is to enable him to introduce a resolution to in- bel, Captain Rollins, with dates from Havana and Key West to the 22d instant, arrived at Charleston on Saturday. The Black Warrior had been received by Captain Bullock, under New York and Washington; and, also, wheth- protest, on account of damages to be demanded er it is not expedient to establish an air line by him. The American Consul had declined railroad upon said route; and that they report receiving her, considering the matter in the hands of his Government.

> against General Alvarez. The latter is represented to be surrounded in his mountain retreat, destitute of money and provisions, and pass the Senate. nearly deserted by his adherents.

Kinsley S. Bingham, Democrat, is the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor of of May.

abled to go home and ascertain the wishes of ward de Stoeckl, for many years First Secretary to the Russian Legation in this country, has presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and been received as Chargé d'Affaires

THE PRESS OF OHIO ON THE NEBRASKA

QUESTION. CINCINNATI, March 18, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Free Democratic papers of the State sumbering twenty in all, are of course decided-Ohio State Democrat, Toledo Republican, Sandusky Mirror, Hillsboro' Gazette, Chillicothe Advertiser, (weekly,) Ironton Times, Fremont Democrat, Stark Democrat, Holmes Free Press, Akron Standard, Wyandot Pioneer, People's Fountain, Defiance Democrat, Williams' Item, Lima Argus, McArthur Democrat, Clerment Sun, Mansfield Skeld, Medina Mirror, Ohio Patriot, Cad z Sentinel, Democratic Companion, Democratic Transcript, Wayne County Demo crat, Ashland Union, Hancock Sentinel, Hock-ing Sentinel, Henry Northwest, Ottakee Union, Paulding Democrat, Kenton Northwest, Xonia tues throughout this broad country, has proven, be News, Mount Vernon Banner, Adams County Democrat, Kalida Venture, Noble County Pa

triot-forty-one in all. The German Press of the State, as far as we the Daily Capital City Fact, of Columbus; and a large number of weekly papers. The religious press have also borne a strong testimony

against the measure,
Mr. Reemelin's great speech at our late antiNebraska meeting has been published entire
in the Gazette, and also translated into German, and published in the Volkshlott, the leading German paper of this city.

The Ohio Statesman claimed Mr. Pugh's

election to the Senate as a Nebraska triumph. killed some hundreds before the error was dis-covered. struction to be put on that election. Mr. Pugh seem to be the voice of the People. Mr. Pugh was the leading spirit in the Legislature that elected Mr. Chase, and repealed the Ohio black laws. If Judge Douglas regards Mr. Chase's election as a corrupt bargain, he will be compelled to have one of these "corrupt bargainers" as his associate, in the person of Mr

Anti-Nebraska resolutions are now under was unanimously authorized on the 7th.

Mr. Follett, Democratic Senator from Lick ing county, has made an able speech against Douglas's bill. Mr. Sherman, Free Democrat ie Senator from Ashtabula, has delivered a ablest speeches that has been delivered in the Obio Senate for years. Mr. Sherman is a man who is destined to make his mark in Obio. Yours, &c.,

P. S. A large meeting of the Democracy of this city is to be held at Greenwood Hall, next Friday evening, to protest against the Nebras-ka bill. A call is in circulation, numerously signed, and eminent Democratic speakers are AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.—The Secretary

State, in answer to an interrogatory propounded to him on a point of American citizens

The steamer Ohio had left Panama for New ork, with a million of dollars in gold. The general news from California is unim portant. Business is dull; produce abundant; prices declining; and mining prosperous. Col. Walker was at Ecuador on the 11th

of February, and marched southward with one hundred and fifty men, leaving behind a large number of sick and wounded. The force of 350 men sent by Mexico to oppoce Col. Walker was within ninety milles aim, and it was believed that in the event they

met, Walker's party would be defeated. Col. Watkins and Capt. Davidson had been both arrested at San Francisco, charged with reasonable connection with Walker, and held to bail in the sum of \$10,000.

A warrant had been issued for the arrest of Major Baird, who was also charged with trea-

The Legislature of California was still in

session, and passed a law removing the seat of Government to Sacramento. LOUISVILLE, MARCH 22.-The Santa Fe nail arrived at Independence last night. The oads were good, and there had been no disturbance from the Indians.

Business was dull in New Mexico, and more

Indian depredations were reported. Charles L Spencer had been appointed the treasurer New Mexico. A Mexican reports meeting fourteen panies of Californians en route for Sonora.

The poor inhabitants of that country were

favor of the invasion. Lieut. Bell, with a company of dragoons, had left Fort Union on a scouting expedition, and partly to explore the country on the Red river. The chief who cut off the mails and a party of whites, a few years ago, was thought be on his way to Red river. Lieut. Bell will

CINCINNATI, MARCH 22 -The Anti-Nebraska Convention for the State of Ohio met today at Columbus. J. R. Swan, of Franklin ounty, was appointed President. The attendance was large, embracing all parties. Speeches were made by D. K. Cartter, J. Brinkerhoff, S. P. Chase, and others. Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the Nebraska bill, as a breach of the Missouri Compromise, a carefully concocted plan to extend slavery, a disgrace The Convention also held an evening session.

ALBANY, MARCH 22 .- The Maine Law, or Prohibitory Liquor Bill, goes into effect on the 1st of May. The members from New York city stated that it might possibly be enforced in the rural districts, but that it would not be regarded and could not be enforced in the city of New York. We shall see! BOSTON, MARCH 22 .- The Whig Convention

net at Sandwich to day, and nominated Thos. D. Elliott, of New Bedford, to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Zeno Scudder. The Convention passed strong Anti-Nebraska resolutions ALBANY, MARCH 22 -The down train from Buffalo, when at Syracuse, ran at full speed upon a side track, pitching into an empty train of cars. The engineer, and one passen-

HARRISBURG, MARCH 22.-The Prohibitory Liquor bill passed the House to-day, by a vote of 50 to 44. The impression is that it will

ALBANY, N. Y., MARCH 23.—The Senate will probably recede from its amendment, and allow the law to go into operation on the 1st NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 25 .- The steamer Mexico has arrived, from Galveston, Texas,

active, and the rivers in good navigable condi-WHEELING, MARCH 27 .- The water in the

Ohio is six feet deep. Markets.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 27 .- Breadstuffs firmer. prices tending upward. Flour-sales of 3.000 arrels of Howard Street, at \$7.50; and 1,400 barrels of City Mills, at \$7 50. Wheat advanced-sales of 3 000 bushels, at \$1 80 a \$1 85 for white, and at \$1.75 a \$1 82. Corn-\$1.85 for white, and at \$1.75 a \$1.82. Corn—sales of 7,000 bushels, at 70 a 71 cents for white, and at 70 a 73 cents for yellow. Oats—sales at 40 a 49 cents. Butter, in kegs, at 13 a 14 cents per pound, roll at 17 a 20 cents. No change in other articles.

PHILADELPAIA, MARCH 27 .- Flour-sales at \$7.62. Wheat and corn advancing in price.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA; AND CONSUMPTION. A MONG the numerous discoveries made in this generation to facilitate the business of life, increase its enjoyment, and even prolong the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of medicines, yet known, can so surely control and cure the numerous varieties of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and are aware, are also opposed to the bill. A large thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abunumber of the neutral press speak out against dant reason to believe a Remedy has at least beauth not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures affected by its use, but we would present the follow-ing, and refer further inquiry to my American Almanac, which the agent below named will always be pleased to furnish, free, wherein are full particulars,

and indisputable proof of these statements. and indisputable proof of these statements.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION,
Laurens R. R., S. C. Aug. 4, 1853.

Dear Sir: My little son, four years old, has just recovered from a severe attack of malignant Scarlet Fever: his throat was rotten, and every person that visited him pronounced him a dead child. Having used your Cherry Pectoral in California, in the winter of 1850, for a severe attack of Bronchitis, with entire success, I was induced to try it on my little boy. I gave him a teaspoon-full every three hours, commencing in the morning, and by ten o'clock at night I found a decided change for the better, and after three days' use, he was able to eat or drink without pain.

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anx-

Its use in the above-named disease will save many a child from a premature grave, and relieve the anxiety of many a fond parent. For all affections of the Throat and Lungs, I believe it the best medicine extant. A feeling of the deepest graticude prompts me in addressing you these lines; but for your important discovery, my little boy would now have been in another world. I am yours with great respect, J. D. Powell, Supt. Trans., L. R. R. J. C. Aver.

J. C. Ayer.
ROCK HILL SOMERSET Co., N. J.,
July 21, 18 July 21, 1852. Sin: Since your medicine has become known here it has a greater demand than 'ny other cough remedy we have exer sold. It is spoken of in terms of dy we have exer sold. It is spoken of in terms of unmeasured praise by those who have used it; and I know of some cases where the best they can say of it is not too much for the good it has done. I take pleasurs in selling it, because I know that I am giving my customers the worth of their money, and I feel gratified in seeing the benefit it confers.

Please send me a further supply, and believe me Yours, with respect, John C. Writlock.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

P. S. Almost any number of certificates can be sent you, if you wish it.

Dr. J. C. Ayer.

Windson, C. W., June 28, 1852.

Sin: This may certify that I have used your Cherry Pectoral for upwards of one year, and it is my sincere belief that I should have been in my grave ere this time if I had not. It has cured me of a danger.

ous affection of the lungs, and I do not overstate my convictions when I tell you it is a priceless remedy. Yours, very respectfully, D. A. McCullin, Attorney at Law. Prepared by J. C. AYER, (hemist, Lewell, Mas

Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and by all IMPORTANT TO THE BLIND R KNAPP, Oculist, at No. 140 Main street, But

SPEECHES AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL Mr. Seward's speech, "Freedom and Public Faith"-price \$1 per hundred. The same speech in Ger

Landmark of Freedom," is in course of preparation, and will be ready in a few days—price \$1.50 per hundred.

n press, also, the Speeches of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and Mr. Pessenden, of Maine, in the Senate, against the Nebraska Bill. Price of each, \$1 per hundred.

The above speeches will be forwarded, free of post age, to any part of the country, on the receipt of ders accompanied with the cash. Address BUELL & BLANCHARD, Washington, D. C.

As this is the season of the year when worm are most formidable among children, the proprieto of McLane's Vermifuge beg leave to call the atten tion of parents to its virtues for the expelling of those annoying and often fa'al enemies of children. was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years n his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known; and the demand has been steadily on the increassince its first introduction to the public.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in com parison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Ver mifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United

A WARNING TO THE PUBLIC. W HEREAS ANNIE TAYLOR, a young mulatto

W HEREAS ANNIE TAYLOR, a young mulatto girl, aged nine years, once my property, but recently manumitted by me, and lately in the service of J. L. Henshaw, Esq., has disappeared from her friends; and whereas it is supposed that she has been carried off, or secreted to be sold, all persons are hereby warned against purchasing Annie Taylor; or, if a sale of the girl has been hastily effected, the purchaser is hereby advised to take immediate steps towards the recovery of the purchase monne. the recovery of the purchase money.

March 22. EMMA D E. N SOUTHWORTH

Binghamton, Broome county, New York THIS Retreat for the Sick continues with increasing prosperity. By recent enlargements, we are now prepared to accommodate 100 patients, and can say with confidence that our present arrangements are not excelled by any similar institution in the untry. For beauty of location, purity of water, rowing and sailing privileges, and mountain walks, our "Curo" is utrivalled. A large Gymnasium has just been completed, with Ball Alleys, and all the necessary

MT. PROSPECT WATER CURY.

completed, with Ball Alleys, and all the necessary fixtures for physical exercises.

The Medical Department is under the entire care of Dr. Thayer and wife, whose large experience in Hydropathic practice, thorough knowledge of disease, and the success which has attended their efforts, are conclusive evidences of their skill in relieving the wants of the "invalid." Ladies are under the immediate of the conclusive evidences of the conclusion of t wants of the "invalid." Ladies are under the immeliate charge of Mrs. Thayer.

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THE INDUSTRIOUS POOR CAN now buy, for \$1, in a nice volume, all the following Arts, Receipts, and Discoveries, viz. Dow's 76, Weston's 56, Bowman's 33, Cook's, Holt's, Bishop's, Shipman's, and 30 others, which I have gone to the expense of purchasing and printing, for the benefit of those wishing employment. One of the benefit of those wishing employment. One of these receipts along cost me \$10, and others have been advertised as yielding \$5 and \$12 per day, and from 500 to 1,000 per cent. Address, post paid, M. J. COOK, with dates to the 22d of March. Business was

NEW LADIES FASHION BOOK. FRANK LESLIE'S Ladies' Gazette of Paris, London, and New York Fashions. Published on the A don, and New York Fashions. Published on the first of every month, containing all the Newest Fash-ions in every department of Ladics' and Children's Costume, Jewelry, Ornaments, Furniture, &c. The size is large quarto, being twice the size of the Paris Fashion Books, is printed on superb paper of the finest manufacture, and profusely illustrated with over One Hundred Engravings; in addition to

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March 24.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, VERMONT, LL rumors to the contrary, continues to receive ersigned pledge themselves to spare no pains, so nat they may maintain the fame of the establishnent. Its provisions for hydropathic purposes are unrivalled, and its supply of pure, soft water is abun-lant, cool, and palatable at all seasons, without the

DR. E. I. LEWENTBAL, Resident Physician MRS. F. WESSELBORFT, Proprietress.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Downing, in his Horticultures, says. "It deals more with facts, with actual experience and observation, and less with speculation, supposition, and belief, than anything on this topic that has yet appeared in the United States. In other words, a man may take it, and plant a vineyard, and raise grapes with f instructive information relative to the culture of the Grape." - Farmer's and Planter's Encyclopadia. Will be found to convey the most opportune and alumble instruction, to all interested in the subject Veill's Fruit and Flavor Garden.

esive it, prepaid, by remitting the price, by lette pestpaid, to the Publishers.

MOORE, ANDERSON. 4 CO.,

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Those who desire the book sent by mail will re

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